

RANDFONTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



CAPITAL PLANNING PROJECT POLICY

2016/2017

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1. DEFINITION AND ABBREVIATIONS

“Accounting Officer (MFMA)”

“(a) in relation to a municipality, means the municipal official referred to in section 60; or

(b) the incumbent appointed in terms of section 82 of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998”;

“Annual Division of Revenue Act” means the Act of Parliament which must be enacted annually in terms of section 214 (1) of the Constitution;

“Approved budget” means an annual budget-

(a) approved by a municipal council, or

(b) approved by a provincial or the national executive following an intervention in terms of section 139 of the Constitution, and includes such an annual budget as revised by an adjustments budget in terms of section 28 of the MFMA;

“Budget Year” means the financial year for which an annual budget is to be approved in terms of section 16 (1);

“Financial Year” means a year ending 30 June;

“MBRR” means Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations;

“MFMA” means the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003;

“Municipal Council” or "council" means the council of a municipality referred to in section 18 of the Municipal Structures Act;

“Municipality”

(a) when referred to as a corporate body, means a municipality as described in section 2 of the Municipal Systems Act; or

(b) when referred to as a geographic area, means a municipal area determined in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 (Act No. 27 of 1998);

“National Treasury” means National Treasury established by section 5 of the Public Finance Management Act.

2 INTRODUCTIONS

2.1 This policy aims to provide a guideline through which the Directorates can plan and obtain approval of projects of a capital nature.

2.2 It is governed by legislation in terms of regulation 7 of the Local Government: Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations.

3 PROBLEM STATEMENTS

The Act replaced the current antiquated system of local government finance inherited from the previous rules-bound dispensation in 1994, which focused on rules and procedures rather than on sound outcomes. These practices included one-year, detailed line-item budgets, which did not allow for forward-planning or long-term strategic planning. Previous practices were one dimensional, financial process that were generally centrally controlled by prescribed bureaucratic rules and regulations that stifled managerial efficiency, inhibiting innovation and information and often resulting in poor decision-making and a passive approach to financial management generally.

Financial planning within municipalities tended toward short-term outputs that were not necessarily integrated into long-term outcomes. Budgets typically catered for immediate demands with little or no view to future needs or the future consequences of particular decisions.

4 DESIRED OUTCOMES

The Municipal Finance Management Act (*MFMA*) aims to modernise budget and financial management practices in municipalities in order to maximise the capacity of the municipalities to deliver services to all their residents, customers and users. It also gives effect to the principle of transparency as required by sections 215 and 216 of the Constitution.

The Act therefore supplements conventional procedural rules with a performance-based system focusing on outputs and measurable objectives, to enable municipalities to maximise their capacity for service delivery.

The Act empowers councillors to play their constitutional role as politically elected representatives of the community and residents by approving policies and budgets proposed by the executive mayor or committee and then overseeing the performance of the municipality in implementing these policies and budgets.

All these various roles are possible only because of the reporting requirements of the Act, as the Act recognises that effective service delivery is possible only

with good-quality and timely management information. Such information allows management to be proactive, identifying and solving problems as they arise. The challenge facing all stakeholders is their capacity to use the information produced in terms of the Act to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the service delivery of the municipality.

5 ROLE PLAYERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

In order to implement and give effect to the adopted Capital budget relevant role players and their respective powers, duties and responsibilities are listed below:

5.1 Capital Budget Office

- (a) Be responsible for overall administrative in terms of the compilation of the Capital Budget;
- (b) Review policy and strategy, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to ensure maximum compliance in terms of legislation.

5.2 Directorates and Departments:

- (a) In consultation with their relevant Director, Mayco Member and Portfolio Committee are required to inform the Capital Budget office of the approved budget;
- (b) Responsible for providing information to Capital Budget office regarding any proposed amendments to the current versions of the adopted budgets;

5.3 Council

- (a) Responsible for the approval of the Capital Budget

6 STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS

The strategic focus areas of the municipality are enshrined in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Citizens need to know that their government works for them, is accountable to them and answers to them at all times. Governments manage public resources and programmes. As such, they must be constantly scrutinised in public to ensure responsible management.

7 REGULATORY CONTEXTS

In terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), No.56 of 2003, Chapter 4 on Municipal Budgets, Subsection (16), state that the council of a municipality must for each financial year approve an annual budget for the municipality before commencement of that financial year.

According to subsection (2) of the Act concerned, in order to comply with subsection (1), the executive mayor of the municipality must table the annual budget at a council meeting at least 90 days or earlier before the start of the budget year. This policy must be read, analysed, interpreted, implemented and understood against this legislative background. The budget plays a critical role in an attempt to realise diverse community needs taking into account the IDP process. The formulation of a municipal budget should also take into account the government's macro-economic and fiscal policy fundamentals.

Subsection (19) of the MFMA states that for Capital projects –

- (i) A municipality may spend money on a capital project only if –
 - (a) the money for the project, excluding the cost of feasibility studies conducted by or on behalf of the municipality, has been appropriated in the capital budget referred to section 17(2);
 - (b) the project, including the total cost, has been approved by the council;
 - (c) Section 33 has been complied with, to the extent that that section may be applicable to the project; and
 - (d) the sources of funding have been considered, are available and have not been committed for other purposes.
- (ii) Before approving a capital project in terms of subsection (1) (b), the council of a municipality must consider -
 - (a) the total projected cost covering all financial years until the project is operational; and
 - (b) the future operational costs and revenue on the project, including municipal tax and tariff applications.
- (iii) A municipal council may in terms of subsection (1) (b) approve capital projects below a prescribed value either individually or as part of consolidated capital programme.

Regulation 13 of the MBRR on the approval of capital project* states that:

- (i) Within ten working days after the municipal council has given individual approval for a capital project in terms of section 19(1)(b) of the Act, the

municipal manager must in accordance with section 21A of the Municipal Systems Act make public-

- (a) The municipal council resolution approving the capital project; and
 - (b) Details of the nature, location and total projected cost of the approved capital project.
- (ii) The following capital projects may be approved by council either individually or as part of a consolidated capital programme as contemplated in section 19(3) of the Act:
-(c) Capital projects of which the total projected cost is below R50 million, in the case of a municipality with approved total revenue in its current annual budget greater than R500 million**.
- (iii) Sub regulation (1) does not apply to capital project whose total projected cost when the annual budget is approved is below the values set out in sub regulation (2).
- (iv) Expenditure needed for capital projects below the values set out in sub regulation (2) may be included in the annual budget before the project is approved in terms of section 19(3) of the Act.

** Section 19 of the MFMA regulates budgetary matters in relation to capital projects. In terms of section 19(1)(b) a municipality may not spend any money on a capital project unless the council has approved the specific project including the total cost. Section 19 (3), however, provides that capital projects below a prescribed value may be approved either individually or as part of a consolidated capital programme.*

***Capital projects of which the total projected cost is above these values must be approved individually by the council in terms of section 19(1)(b) of the Act*

8 CAPITAL BUDGET

The Municipalities Capital Budget is compiled, amended and maintained in accordance to:

- (a) Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) principles and statements.
- (b) Relevant legislations: e.g. MFMA and chapter 4 of System Act.
- (c) National Treasury – MFMA circulars and budget regulations.
- (d) Division of Revenue Bill/Act (DORA).

- (e) The Municipal Asset Management policy.
- (f) The Integrated Development Plan (IDP)

9 BASIS OF CAPITAL BUDGET

- (a) The zero based method is used when proposing new capital projects, except in cases where a contractual commitment has been made that would span over more than one financial year.
- (b) The capital projects must be funded from realistically anticipated revenue.
- (c) The consequence of the implementing a capital project must consider all operating impacts in terms of finance charges to be incurred on external loans, depreciation of the fixed asset, maintenance on fixed assets and any other operating expenditure (Staff Costs etc.) to be incurred resulting directly from the capital expenditure, should be carefully analysed by Directorates when proposing a new capital project for inclusion on an annual budget.
- (d) In addition, the Council must consider the likely impact of such operational expenses- net of any realistic revenues expected to be generated by such item-on future property rates and service tariffs.
- (e) Expenditure of a project shall be included in the capital budget: if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality; the cost or fair value of the asset to the municipality can be measured.
- (f) The budget approved by Council for assets shall clearly distinguish between enhancement/replacement and new assets.
- (g) A municipality may spend money on a capital project only if the money for the project has been appropriated in the capital budget.
- (h) The envisaged sources of funding for the capital budget must be properly considered and the Council must be satisfied that this funding is available and not been committed for other purposes.

10 CAPITAL BUDGET AND CAPITAL PROGRAMME

Directorates must, in respect of the activities of the departments, in consultation their relevant, Mayco Member and Portfolio Committee prepare:-

- (a) Revised Capital Budget reflecting revised estimates for the current financial year;
- (b) A draft Capital Budget in respect of the ensuing financial year and a draft Capital Programme for the following four financial years, based on the following principles:-
 - i. Year Two of the current Capital Budget shall become Year 1 of the next year's Budget and Year Three of the current Capital Programme shall become Year Two.
 - ii. New projects shall enter the Capital Budget and Programme in Year 3.
 - iii. Special circumstances as determined by the Executive Mayor / Budget Steering Committee must exist for a project to be included in the Capital Budget in any other way.
- (c) No capital project will be accepted for inclusion into the draft budget unless it is accompanied by the total project cost and operating impact covering all financial years the project is operational and a cash flow for the project.
- (d) Carry-over of capital projects from the previous year will be considered for inclusion if they fall within the existing levels of the Capital Budget. Directorates must identify carry – over budget requests during the mid-year review and adjustments process.
- (e) New or additional projects (excluding Ward Allocations projects) included in the Draft Capital Budget which were not previously approved by Council must be fully supported by the relevant Mayoral Committee Member, portfolio committee and Director and not prejudice any committed projects.
- (f) The draft Capital Budget and Capital Programme which is submitted to the Capital budget office by the Directorates must be aligned to the IDP and any other special policy decision.

11 FUNDING A MUNICIPAL CAPITAL BUDGET

A fundamental element to planning is the funding of the proposed project that was identified. MFMA National Treasury Circular 42 states that '...the key elements of the budget process are to ensure that:

Budget is appropriately funded from

- (a) Realistic, collectable revenue

(b) cash-backed accumulated funds

(c) borrowed funds (capital expenditure) within affordable levels

Budget must be credible i.e. capable to implement....'

12 SOURCES OF FUNDING

12.1 Revenue

(a) If the project is to be financed from surplus funds then there must be sufficient cash available for the implementation of the project.

12.2 External Financing Fund (EFF)

External Financing Fund (EFF) is the borrowed component (loans) of internal funding which are linked to the life expectancy of the asset.

(a) External loans can be raised only if it is linked to the financing of an asset;

(b) A capital project to be secured or if can be reasonably assumed as being secured;

(c) Interest payable on external loans shall be included as a cost in the operating budget;

(d) Finance charges relating to such loans be charged to or apportioned only between the departments or votes to which the projects relate.

12.3 Capital Replacement Reserve (CRR)

(a) Council shall establish a CRR for the purpose of financing capital projects and for the acquisition of assets. Such reserve shall be established from the following sources of revenue:

i. Unappropriated cash-backed surpluses to the extent that such surpluses are not required for operational purposes;

ii. Interest on the investments of the CRR, appropriated in terms of the investments policy;

iii. Additional amounts appropriated as contributions in each annual or adjustments budget; and

(b) Before any asset can be financed from the CRR the financing must be available within the reserve and available as cash as this fund must be cash backed;

(c) If there is insufficient cash available to fund the CRR, this reserve fund must then be adjusted to equal the available cash.

12.4 Grant Funding

Government grants - Municipalities receive National Treasury and Provincial Treasury allocations for infrastructure development. These grants are approved and published in the Division of the Revenue Act (DORA) and Provincial Treasury circular respectively and should be included in Municipal Capital Budget programme. All projects funded externally must be linked to a Grant Fund.

(a) Capital expenditure must be budgeted for in the capital budget;

- i. Interest earned on investments of Conditional Grant Funding shall be capitalized if the condition stated the interest accumulate in the fund.
- ii. If there is no condition stated the interest can then be allocated directly to the revenue accounts.
- iii. Grant funding should be secured by way of a legal binding agreement, before spending can take place.

12.5 Other Funding Sources

Donated assets:

All physical Assets that are expected to be given to the municipality should be identified early and their fair value settled to the Asset register (capitalised) in a similar manner to existing Capital projects. A capital asset donated by external parties requires from the Directorate to submit a report in order to obtain permission from Council to accept the donation of capital items. Council approves the acceptance of the physical asset after considering specifications and future cost of operating and maintaining the asset.

Donations and public contributions:

Local and foreign donors may sometimes donate a capital item or funds to be used specifically for the purchase of a capital item.

Public/Private Partnerships:

Capital costs can be paid for by means of partnerships between the private sector and the municipality.

The process to follow regarding Public/Private Partnerships remains within the policy governing planning and approval of capital projects.

13 IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

(a) This policy shall be implemented once approved by Council.

(b) Directorates to ensure that during implementation stages that there is consistent monitoring & evaluation of the policy as indicators will inform blockages within the policy implementation phases.

(c) In terms of section 17(1)(e) of the MFMA this policy must be reviewed on annual basis and the reviewed policy tabled to Council for approval as part of the budget process.

(d) Changes in legislation must be taken into account for future amendments to this policy.

(e) Any amendments to this policy must be re-submitted to council for review and approval.